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If our friends who favor us with me ion wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Widespread Guilt.

In St. Louis on Wednesday another defender of law and order was murdered. DUNCAN MCRAE, a special policeman protecting a street car, its operators and its passengers, was shot while performing his This killing of a man crowns the riotous outrages upon the street car company and the general public of St. Louis, which have covered practically the entire

line of travel for nearly three weeks. Responsibility for this murder does not rest wholly upon the shoulders of the criminal who fired the shot. The spirit of riot has been cheered on by organized labor at large and by the weak and short-eighted emotionalists who look sympathetically on abuses of right and property when the man guilty of them belongs to a "labor union" or has less money than the victim of his

assaults. St. Louis is struggling stoutly against disorder which these unfortunate influences have begun and promoted. The city's efforts to protect itself should have the support of every honest man in America.

Filipinos Do Not Want Independence.

Gen. SCHWAN says in his interesting letter on conditions in the Philippines that the educated natives have no faith in the fitness of their people to govern themselves, and, for the most part, prefer American rule; and that the great mass of the peasantry desire American rule or any other that will give them peace and order. A large part of both classes, however, are afraid openly to declare in favor of American rule, because they know that the insurgent leaders, even with a small following, have in the past inflicted and may again visit the most barbarous cruelties upon peace-loving men and women who fall into their hands.

This statement is wholly in line with that of President SCHURMAN, who, in his recent address before the American Geographical Society, declared that the Filipinos never asked for independence from Spain, but presented grievances and demanded redress: and that since the islands passed into our hands independence has been the shibboleth merely of a few ambitious leaders, while the masses, tired of war, crave only peace, and the aspirations of the most intelligent class will be satisfied with religious liberty, civil rights, and such extension of the franchise as the people are capable of exercising.

These views are further confirmed by the able correspondent in the Philippines of the Evening Post, who said in a letter which that newspaper printed on March 16 last: "They [the Filipinos] are quite open to immediate

settlement at any time along strictly American lines, political freedom and religious freedom. Political freedom does not necessarily mean absolute political | ganization are thus stated: sures me that is not demanded and is not really

The touching spectacle of 8,000,000 people fighting for the independence of their country has in fact then wholly evolved from the imagination of the Aguinaldo party in the United States. The Filipinos have not asked for independence, do not want it and would not know what to do with it. The remedy they do want for the evils they have suffered for centuries is to be found along the lines of the American policy as indicated by the Philippines Commissionprotection for life and property, religious freedom and local self-government whereever the people are capable of exercising it.

The Difficulties of Anti-Trust Legislation.

Every political party which places candidates in the field at the Presidential election this year will have something to say in its preaching his doctrines and would conplatform against trusts. The diffleulty it is intended to denounce makes an No one can say that it will lead toward any are the objects of attack. "A trust is a bad thing; let's pitch into it!" is the substance of the politician's reasoning on the subject.

In the recent debate in the Senate on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. BERRY of exchange of teachers is best, This preacher Arkansas proposed an amendment pro- has one talent, that another. No one whom viding that in making purchases for the I ever knew has all the talents which are Commissary Department "preference shall | needful for beginning, continuing and perbe given, all other things, including price | feeting the work of grace in a whole conand quality, being equal, to those producers, gregation." That is, the Methodist preachmanufacturers, merchants and dealers who lers were organized as missionaries, someare not members of or in any way connected what after the plan of the special religious with any trust or combine formed to order of preaching monks, the "missionproduce, manufacture or sell the articles | ers " of the Roman Catholic Church. which are being contracted for and purchased by the Commissary Department for the military service." The debate which followed showed how crude and ill-defined are the ideas of representative men in the national legislature in regard to the true

character of trusts. . BERRY himself may have an accurate pleture in his own mind of what constitutes a trust, but when invited to tell the Senate. by Mr. PLATT of Connecticut and Mr SEWELL of New Jersey, he could only refer concede that the description of a trust in that statute was insufficient. The Sherman law denounces as illegal "every contract, combination in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations." Here it may well be said combination is a public evil which it is Commissary-General from dealing with any combination of persons or corporations "formed to produce, manufacture or sell the articles" which the Government | The Bishops advised, therefore, either a desired to buy, although the combination return to the three years' limit or the might exercise no restraining influence removal of the time limit altogether. whatever upon trade or competition. As was pointed out by Mr. STEWART of Ne- torates comes chiefly from the urban vada, the language of the amendment churches and their pastors; but in New

seriously advocates any such prohibition.

'The trouble with all these matters "said the Senator from Nevada, "is that you confuse the good with the evil. I said in the begining that the difficulty was in drawing the proper line. I have never been able to do it and nobody else has been able to do it. The only remedy that I have ever seen that would be effective is competition. We should pass no laws giving exclusive privileges. Let competition be untrammelled and a free people will soon rid themselves to a great extent of trusts."

After Senator Proctor of Vermont had pointed out that the law now limits the purchasing officer to buying Army supplies from the lowest bidder, and had intimated that Mr. BERRy's purpose in offering the amendment was merely to place the Republicans at a disadvantage because they did not believe that trusts could thus be exterminated, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 29 navs to 18 yeas.

It should be noted that in the course of the debate Senator SEWELL of New Jersey had the temerity to say a good word in favor of two of the greatest trade combinations now in existence, the Standard Oil Company and the Sugar Trust. "The Standard Oil Company," said the General, "has lit up the world at a cheaper rate than its predecessors ever did," and the so-called Sugar Trust "has cheapened the price of sugar every day since the combination, and has been a benefit to the whole world, and particularly to the United States.'

The difficulty of dealing with great trade combinations by legislation is appreciated in quarters where such breadth of view might hardly be expected. Even such a socialistic leader as EUGENE V. DEBS refuses to join in the howl at the Republican party for not making and enforcing more antitrust laws. In a recent interview at Cleveland he is quoted as saying:

"Much has been said against the Republican party ecause of the great combination of capital during the last four years, but in reality the party is not re sponsible for that at all, at least not directly. This great concentration is but a natural step in the progress of events, and while it might perhaps have been retarded to some extent by legislation you might as well legislate against the force of gravity. That there will be concentration is certain. The question now is whether it will be controlled by a few individuals or by and for the benefit of the people at large."

If anything is attempted, however, in the way of law-making by Congress or in any State against the trusts, the greatest care will have to be taken to avoid putting down the good in endeavoring to put down the bad. A precise definition of the trade combination which is to be deemed unlawful will be essential. That definition must not include partnerships or corporations designed to make money in the ordinary methods that have been sanctioned for years by the customs of the mer cantile community. The element which is to constitute illegality must be distinctly indicated. This can be done in a statute, if the statute is drawn with sufficient care. It was done in a judicial decision when the courts of this State dissolved the North River Sugar Refining Company for joining the Sugar Trust, on the ground that it was a violation of law for a manufacturing corporation to enter into a partnership. The only effective legislation against trusts will be found in the enactment of some simple rule like this, capable of comparatively easy enforcement.

In dealing with this subject Congress will have to take care whom it hits. There is danger lest it tread on the toes of the farmers. There was organized recently at Abilene the Knights of the Soil. Each lodge is called a Head Farm and is presided over by a Head Farmer. The purposes of the or-

is in the nature of a trust. In which farmers of the West are to be interested. Members are to make re ports to the Supreme Farm, or Lodge, as required by the head officers, of the number of acres of given grains raised and the crop held in stock. It is proposed that the lodges shall help their members to hold their grain for higher prices, and that there shall be mutual assistance given to those who are in need."

A similar combination of manufacturers would be regarded in Kansas as a highly objectionable trust, which should be stamped out by law. But we have frequently observed that it makes a great deal of difference whose ox is gored.

The Transformation of Methodism.

The abolition of the system of itinerancy by the Methodist General Conference on Wednesday affords another among many evidences of the very great change which has come over Methodism of recent years. Following the example of the Apostles.

WESLEY, its founder, travelled about

tinue in no one place longer than a few of defining the precise thing which days. Lay preachers commissioned by him as "helpers" were also appointed to "ciranti-trust plank safe enough for anybody. | cuits." In the early days of this country that itinerancy gave Methodism a great particular method of procedure in dealing advartage over the religious denominawith the commercial combinations which tions with stationary pastors; and consequently it rapidly developed into the most numerous of the Protestant Churches. "We have found by long and constant experience," said WESLEY, "that a frequent

This system of the itinerancy gave to Methodism a distinctive feature in Protestantism and contributed essentially to its progress in this country, more especially. As the system developed, along with the growth in population, the length of time for preacher to remain in the same "charge" was gradually extended from six months to one year, to two years, to three years, and finally, in 1888, to five years, and now, by the decision of the General Conference on Wednesday, the time limit is abolished altoto the Sherman law and was obliged to gether. The Bishop presiding over the local conference will still make the appointments annually, but the new rule leaves to his discretion the matter of a transfer and permits the retention of pastors by churches desirous of keeping them. How it will work practically is problematical. In the Bishops' Address to the General that the restricted element of the forbidden | Conference they reported that the experience of twelve years under the last extension of proper that the law should prohibit. But the limit from three to five years had Mr. Berry's proposed amendment to the shown that actually the average duration Army Appropriation bill would prevent the of the pastoral term had been increased but slightly, if at all," and that in practice "only a small proportion of our pastors remain in the same charge for five years."

The desire for more permanency in paswould prevent the military authorities of York, at least, where Methodism is not

goods from partnerships, and yet nobody character, as compared with the early model, has changed very radically. The plain meeting house of the past has given place to pretentious church architecture, and with that development have come in worldly tastes and ambitions among the Methodists. They are no longer a "peculiar people," and the enthusiastic fervor which once marked their devotional exercises is now regarded as being bad manners. WESLEY would hardly recognize them for Methodists-for the grave and humbleminded people to whom ridicule gave their designation because of their plain and methodical manner of life. The day has arrived against which he warned his disciples, when wealth having come in at the door religion has flown out at the window

Even in the rural districts the distinguishing features of Methodism during its first century have passed away largely. The flery campmeetings, from which it drew its most powerful stimulus in this country, have lost their old character and become cold and tame and have been secularized to a great extent; and the chill has checked the growth of Methodism. Moreover, the scepticism introduced by scientific criticism of the Scriptures has entered into its theological seminaries and its ministry. Methodists ambitious of social advancement are discontented with the "methodical life" and its surroundings, and are dropping away into more fashionable churches. As the Bishops say in their Address, "the seriousness of life seems largely forgotten, its opportunities of usefulness unoccupied, and the love of the passing world gaining in masterfulness." Once, Methodists were distinguished by the plainness of their attire, the austerity of their lives and the piety of their speech, but that day has gone by

The abolition of the system of the itinerancy on Wednesday is only the latest step toward the complete transformation of the original Methodism which is now going on.

A Voice for War.

Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT of Massachusetts. Gold Democrat and golden-mouthed orator, emerges from too long a silence to say that his voice is still for war. He will not have BRYAN. He will not have McKINLEY, He advises the Geld Democrats to "construct a platform and name candidates of their own, which shall stand for the traditions of the fathers, the needs of the hour and the claims of posterity."

Dr. EVERETT loves to be in the minority: and the smaller the minority the greater his joy. He wants air and freedom. He had rather wander in sheepskins and goatskins than to be chief and captain. We don't know how many other irreconcilables there are for whom McKinley is too good and BEYAN too bad; but they could find no more brilliant, positive and courageous leader than this same WILLIAM EVERETT. of public speakers. He has served one term in the House of Representatives, a longer life in office than most Massachusetts Democrats have been able to have in our time. He knows a lot of men and things. Among the latter are American politics and history from their beginning. And he is a good fellow, if a term so familiar may be applied to a scholar so respected.

If the Gold Democrats take Dr. EVERETT's advice, they should take him also,

Army "Contract Surgeons."

A bill for the relief of the acting assistant purgeons of the Army has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. FORAKER, and is now before the Committee on Military Affairs. The acting assistant surgeons, generally

called "contract surgeons," were employed are still employed in the Philippines and at posts in this country. These surgeons are hired by the month, at the rate of \$150; they wear Army uniform without any badge or indication of rank, and they perform all the duties that regular Surgeons perform at larger salaries. According to the preamble of Mr. FORAKER'S bill, their contracts provided for quarters and "presumably for commutation of quarters, when Government quarters were not furnished, as well as for pay while on leave of absence either sick or ordinary; but all of these allowances have been denied

by the Comptroller of the Treasury. Another less tangible but none the less irritating grievance is that, owing to the fact that contract surgeons are not commissioned, or even in the Army, they are not eligible to membership in the Loyal Legion, or even in the Grand Army, not to speak of the societies sprung from the Spanish war. Senator FORAKER aims to

remedy these hardships. The bill provides that hereafter all contract surgeons shall have the allowances and privileges of First Lieutenants, except the pay, which shall continue to be \$150 a month. It provides further that acting assistant surgeons appointed since May 1. 1893, shall be paid for sick leave and for ordinary leave not to exceed thirty days in last accounts had not come up with them at any each year of service; and gives them the point. ances, "which may have been withheld

from or not paid to them." Other sections provide that acting asare discharged honorably, those who have dated from the expiration of their first year's service, and on passing a physical able discharge if they have served outside allowances are provided. The bill gives to contract surgeons preference for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army and the Navy and in the Marine Hospital Service, and opens to them the National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The bill is very complete, and appears to surgeons. These medical men have proven their value in the field in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, as well as at the forts and posts of this country. They have served under fire, and, except for the absence of the cross of St. John from their bill will not involve any large amount of money, and its passage will not create any other precedent than that of keeping a promise. We see no reason why the bill should not pass.

There is no dearth of non-political "conventions" in the South this year. The Montgomery conference of May 8 for the discussion of race problems under the auspices of the Southern Society was followed by the Southern Industrial Convention in Chattanooga on May the United States from purchasing any relatively so powerful as elsewhere, its 15 for the more progressive and comprehensive in doubt until the last moment.

development of the material resources of the States of the South, and especially such as are productive of coal and iron and are substituting manufacture for agriculture. The annual meeting of the American Medico-Psychological Association was held in Richmond on May 22 to consider the conditions and treatment of the insane and to provide for the preservation of medico-psychological teachings and the port on Porto Rico I said: "Father Sherman designing and construction of homes and institutions for the feeble-minded and insane. On July 7, in Charleston, the National Educational Association, at which it is expected that over ten thousand persons will be in attendance, will meet to consider more modern methods for he educational interests in the South. The active or permanent members of the association number 2,200. In connection with the conference there will be an exhibit of school

The reunion of the Society of the Army of the cotomac will be held at Fredericksburg, Va., today, and on May 30 the reunion of the Confederate veterans will be held at Louisville, Ky.

work, including some exhibits of manual train-

Give us a Democrat.-Cincinnati Enquire Where are you going to get him? Take you Populist medicine and try to look happy.

It is not easy to estimate the Hon. EDWARD OLIVER WOLCOTT'S actual political weight or he Republican Presidential ticket with WIL-LIAM MCKINLEY, renominated, but, to paraphrase the language of the astounded passengers whom MARK TWAIN'S pilot, Mr. B , had just taken over the shoals, the Colorado statesman would make a "lightning candidate."

It is fortunate for the country that when nas a nervous, discouraged, pessimistic and complaining statesman in the Senate, like the Hon. EUGENE HALE of Maine, it should have the same body a calm, resolute, far-seeing and patriotic American of the intellectual calibre and moral quality of JOHN C. SPOONER

Senator HALE's argument that we should lesist from expanding because some of our agents in Havana have committed fraud, caried to its logical conclusion, would cause the bandonment of the New York municipal government because yesterday the Comptrolle reported a defalcation on the part of

Probably no American statesman looked with greater instinctive aversion upon expansion nan Senator Spooner, and yet no one's Justification and advocacy of it has been more searching and conclusive.

What means this dark saying in the Boston Record?

"Speaker MYERS has broken four gavels." Has the Hon. JAMES JEFFERSON MYERS AD UD-

sually strong right arm and passion for order or is the Massachusetts House of Representatives an unusually unruly body? The harmless amusement of talking about

sending the Hon. JACOBUS JOHANNES CORBETT o the House of Representatives should recall dmiring glances to the Hon. Goose Island COONAN, a Chicago statesman in that body He is beautiful and accomplished, famed in nany arts and in many athletic diversions; but he is especially glorious for his energy as a boxer. Probably Mr. Noonan, who has science He is one of the most original and effective and damnable reach, could outbox any man in the present House, but that may be a too partial opinion, for there are a number of tall men of their hands in it.

What has become of that resolution to place n repair the Dewey Arch? Surely the committee realizes that mere good intentions, while traditionally serviceable as paving stones, are yet of hemselves quite powerless to replace wooden beams and renew plaster panels. Six months have seen matters go from bad to worse. In his retirement at Lincoln Col. BRYAN is

no longer visible in the act of "holding aloft the flaming sword of truth and justice for Populistic measures," but the world knows that he is there and is grateful. But medical men are still unable to cure his bad case of amnesia. He has forgotten his unfulfilled prophecies of 1896 and has never given up the prophetic line Possibly the flaming sword hurts the inward as well as the outward eve.

That amateur of the impossible, Gen. SAMBO Bowles has invaded Connecticut and Is now trying to unite "all Democratic conservative reform citizens of Nutmeria to 'oppose the empire. To the admirers of consistency it gratifying to see that Gen. SAMBO BOWLES continues his long opposition to the empire of reason.

According to the Atlanta Journal Mr. Epwin MARKHAM "is recognized not only as a poet, but a seer also," and is a "new apostle of hu manity." Why this cold and measured praise? Is not the Hon. J. GORDON COOGLER recognized as a poet, a seer and a new apostle of hu-

IN SOUTH APRICA.

Having evacuated their positions north of the Rhenoster River, the Boers have taken the only ourse left them in the face of the overwhelm ing numbers handled by Lord Roberts, and are falling back behind the Vaal. What their intentions may be after crossing that river are difficult to discern amid the confusing rumors coming in from all directions, but they must be egulated by possible movements up the Vaal from below Klerksdorp. Already a Pretoria despatch speaks of a large British force being at Greylings Drift on the Vaal, twenty-five miles from Wolmarans Stad, which is about fifty-five miles southwest of Klerksdorp. The contingency of a movement from Mafeking has also o be taken into account. Meanwhile Lord Roberts is following up the retreating Boers with his cavalry and mounted infantry, but at

right to file claims for back pay for such | In Natal Gen. Buller is reported from the periods of leave, for commutation of Boer camp at Volksrust to be fortifying his adquarters, and for travel pay and allow- vance at Schuins Hoogte, the scene of one of the the British defeats in February, 1881, while he has sent a force across the Buffalo River from Ingogo, presumably to turn the left of the Boer position at Laings Nek by the road running sistant surgeons appointed since May 1, north to Volksrust. As this road runs under 1898, shall be commissioned as First Lieuten- Pogwani Hill, which was strongly fortified by ants, the commissions to expire when they | Gen. Joubert at the outset of the war and through a rough country, there may be some served a year to have their commissions brisk fighting before the Boers are forced to retire, the more so as the Wakkerstroom commando, the local levy, has been brought up from the Free State to examination to be commissioned Captain take part in the defence of their own after two years' service. Extra pay is al- district. Some fighting is also said to have lowed to contract surgeons on their honor- taken place at Bothas Pass directly west of Schuins Hoogte, on the road leading into the of the United States, and travel pay and | Free State. This road makes straight for Vrede, thirty miles to the westward, the latest capital of the Free State. Should Gen. Bullet succeed in forcing this pass, the position of the remaining Boer commandos in the country to the southward becomes critical. It is already reported that the commando at Ficksburg has

retired north to Bethlehem. The disaster that befel a squadron of Bethto do full justice to the acting assistant | une's Horse on Sunday last was at Scheeper Nek, about eight miles southwest of Vryheid The whole of the squadron with its officers, five n number, were either killed, wounded or captred. According to the Boer account they were met by the Swaziland commando, the fight lasting an hour, at the end of which the British had twenty-seven killed, twenty-five wounded collars, have been indistinguishable from and the rest with two Maxim guns were captthe permanent Army medical staff. The ured. The Boers also report the surprise of a British patrol near Mount Prospect, south of Laings Nek, in which the British lost twenty-one killed and wounded. Numbers of Boer families are said to be trekking into the mountains in the northern part of the Transvaal, and the Government archives are being removed to Lydenburgh, where large stores of provisions have been accumulated, as also at a place called Speloken, further north, all which are rather indications of an intention to continue the resistance than of surrender. The statemen that Pretoria was to be abandoned are again contradicted: the matter will probably remain

A CARD PROM BISHOP WHIPPLE. Denial of a Statement Regarding Porto Rico

Attributed to Him by Father Sherman. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Pioneer Press of to-day is a letter by Father Sherman of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he tells the public that in my recent reand others have told me sad stories of the immorality of the priesthood and people." I have never made this statement. I have never had the pleasure of meeting the son of my old and

dear friend, Gen. Sherman. Some months ago the leading papers of the country published an interview with Father Sherman, and it was to this interview which I referred (and which I have not seen denied by Father Sherman till now) when I said Father herman and others have already told the sad

Prominent residents of Porto Rico have more than confirmed the statements of that pubished interview

The fact that multitudes of people are living together without Christian marriage, owing to the poverty of the people and their inability to pay the marriage fees, was told me by one who knows better than any one else the social condition of the island of Porto Rico.

If the moral condition of the island and the Christian faithfulness of the Roman Catholic priests have been what Father Sherman's letter would imply, no one will rejoice more heartily than myself. Those who know me know that I have never in my Episcopate made an attack upon any who love the Lord Jesus Christ. I alluded to the religious condition of Porto Rico n order to show the grave responsibility which rests upon all Christian people of the United States to do all in their power for the uplifting of this people who, in the providence of God, have been placed under our care.

At the recent election, the condition of suffrage was that any male adult could vote who had paid a dollar tax the previous year, or could read and write. Gen. Davis informed me that fifty thousand votes were east, of which onehalf belonged to each class. He estimated that over eight hundred thousand people could neither read nor write.

B. WHIPPLE, Bishop of Minnesota. FARIBAULT, Minn., May 22.

Gen. Sheridan and Cedar Creek.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inter view at Boston with Gen. S. H. Manning, wherein ises Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan of wrongfully taking unto himself the credit of snatching victory from defeat at Cedar Creek comes, after a lapse of thirty-five years, rather late to influence any one in their high regard for that gallant cavalry officer. And coming as it [does from a Quartermaster-General, who, every soldier knows, had nothing to do with the movements of the army, it will have no bearing on the history of that historical battle. Gen. Sheridan had been to Washington, and on his return had rested over night at Winchester. Hearing heavy cannonading in the morning, he was informed by an orderly that his troops were being engaged. Mounting his

horse be made his famous ride, and, as history truthfully records, came up to his defeated and demoralized army. It was due to the good general-hip and deliberate purpose of Gen. Sheridan that the routed army was reformed, another charge made on the Confederate Gen-Early, and victory won at Cedar Creek. The Confederate troops made their most determined stand at Middletown, which was the turning oint in the battle. On reaching his soldiers Gen. Sheridan said

On reaching his soldiers Gen Sheridan said: "Boys, I warrant you will sleep in your old quarters to-night," and that they did was due to Gen. Sheridan. I was an eyewitness to this historical event, being an orderly on Gen. Sheridan's staff, having accompanied him on all his famous raids, and knew whereof I speak. The result of the battle was the capture of forty-eight pieces of artillery and 10,600 prisoners.

Oners.
Congress gave Gen. Sheridan a vote of thanks, premoted him to a Major-General.
Such slanders as that of Gen. Manning are an minded veteran. It could only emanate from a mind inspired by jealousy against a com-mander who never had a weak point in his make-up and who was byed and respected by every subordinate. William Van Back, Sergeant Company K, 128th N. V. Volunteers

True Story of the Texas "Mutiny." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. The facts

as to the alleged "mutthy" on the Texas were as turbance was confined to a few individuals. The men and already been tried by general court-martial be ore reaching this port and it is a fact, which can be proven by reference to General Court-Martial No. 5, issued by Rear Admiral Farguhar, that the

and not five years as stated. It is not true that the "crew was in a condition of insubordination during the whole cruise"; the trouble, what there was of it, was made by a few would be tough men. Also, where does the "chie petty officer" quoted get his authority to say what the it supposes?

Where does he get his authority to state that th executive officer of the ship threatened to report the incident to the Navy Department? Not a whisper o such a thing had been heard on board this vesse and the executive officer is not likely to make a con-

fidant of a chief petty officer on such a subject The incident recited therein in regard to the boat The incident recited therein in regard to the boat swain's mate, not "box'n," being killed at Galveston does not concern the Texas at all, as the man killed belonged to the Machias, and the killing was done by the captain of a local steamer. The "yarn" about the officers warning the men before trouble occurred is, in my opinion, a good deal of a ghost story, and the allegation that the men took belaying pins at key West and started to clear the decks is a fabrication it is doubtful if the master-at-arms received such ar order as to shoot any man disobeving orders. as to shoot any man disobeying orders, a There was no occasion for such a desperat

stated. There was no occasion for such a desperate measure.

In regard to the statement of the "chief petty officer," who claims to have seen an officer with a gun in his hand levelled at his fellow man and the master-at-arms also with a gun raised to fire at the first movement, his statements can be no other than the hallucinations of some form of "dope," and his statement that he shivered as he "clidn't at Guantanamo," it is very probably true that he "didn't at Guantanamo," and was probably cooling his heels on some receiving ship, safe in a United States pot.

It is very doubtful if this "chief petty officer" was a witness at this court-martial at all, and, as a chief petty officer myself, I wish to state that there is not a chief petty officer on board this vessel (and there are qui'e a number) who would be guilty of such an attack on the reputation and character of his shipmates.

nates.

The writer is informed by two of the men who witnessed the performance of "The Runaway Gtri" last evening, in uniform, that the passers by east looks upon them as if they were some kind of wild beast, all in consequence of the sensational articles which were published in the papers yesterday. These same men had stood by their guns manfully off Santiago when the Mayors of our seaconst cities were telegraphing to the Navy Department for man-of-war to protect their harbors, and this is their reward!

The writer is obliged to request that his name be withheld, as the Navy regulations are somewhat strict in regard to correspondence with newspapers, but wishes to assure the editor of THE SUN that he was attached to the Texas before and after the incidents of which so much has been made, and is in a position to know the facts.

A CHEFF PETTY OPFICER.

U. S. S. TEXAS INT Rate. Navy Yard, New York, May 24.

The Twelfth, N. G. N. Y.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having noticed in THE SUN in regard to the Twelfth Regiment's, N. G. N. Y. conduct at Creedmoor on Saturday, wish to say that if all the other regiments were as I wish to say that if all the other regiments were as good as the Twelfth Regiment they would be all right. As you know, the rain fell in torrents on Saturday and there is a rumor that the men were drinking whiskey, of which I have no doubt but I do not biame them at all, as they only did so to keep up their nerves and to steady their aim.

Some claim that they drank to excess, but any man with common sense could see that if they drank to excess they could not have done such good shooting, and march up Fifth avenue on the way home as straight as a pole. I think Col. Dyer should be proud of such a good record for his regiment. As far as falsely getting medals is concerned, I think it is all a farce.

An admirer of the Twelfth Regiment.

NEW YORK, May 23.

Royal Flush and Joker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Why was it not possible for the winner of the \$12,000 pot to have eld a royal flush, and Judge Howard four aces! As the game is played in some parts of the West the loker constitutes a fifth ace: and, if I remember rightly, I have seen the fifth ace used in New York. FRANK ALMIRETY. INDEPENDENCE, Col., May 15.

It is true there are numerous corruptions of the noble rame of poker, the joker being the worst, but fortunately that is still so rare that unless specifically mentioned it is not to be counted in.

Decision Rests With the Committee on Admis TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would the

others object to Steven Satan of our city? W. H. S. PASSAIO, N. J., May 20.

A SPANISH COLONY REVOLTS.

Spain Sends a Battalion of Troops From Cadin to Fernando Po

The largest and finest of the volcanic islands in the Gulf of Guinea is Fernando Po, whose surface, mostly mountainous, has about haif the area of our Long Island. It is the only considerable island left to Spain in the Atlantic except the Caparies. It has only a few hundred Spanish colonists, but is capable of large development. All the cultivated tropical plants flourish in the rich lowlands, and those of the emperate zone do finely on the middle slopes of the mountains. The plantations of cacao, sugar and tobacco were mostly developed by Cuban exiles, few of whom are now in the Island, as they preferred to return to their native land when permitted to do so.

To-day the Spaniards there are in a state of revolt against the home Government. A despatch from Madrid about four weeks ago ansounced that a battalion of soldlers had been embarked from Cadiz for the Island upon the announcement of its Governor that troops were urgently needed. The Kolonial Zeitschrift gives the history of the trouble.

It says that many of the colonists had been maltreating their negro workmen, brought from the neighboring coast of British Guinea, and the blacks appealed to Seno Duenas, Governor of the island, who, after investigation, decided that the accused persons were in the wrong and fined them \$25 each. Encouraged by the success of their first appeal the natives complained to the Governor a sec ond time, though they now had no serious grieve ances. The Governor, however, inclined to fa vor them, advised them not to return to their masters. He himself gave them work on the gunboats and pontoons at wages higher than they had been receiving.

Then the other black workmen, encouraged by the success of their comrades, abandoned the plantations and factories and asked the Gov ernor to give them work. They would not ilsten to his advice to return to their employers and so the Governor profited by the presence of an English steamship to send all the malcon

tents back to the Guinea coast. The plantation owners and merchants who were thus deprived of their laborers and other employees addressed a protest to the Governor in most energetic language. They told him he had used the name and power of Spain to in flict great injury upon them. He had acted most unjustly by his interference with the im ported laborers, upon whom they were wholly dependent for field hands. They declared that they had enough of Spanish domination.

Information also came to the Governor that the planters had held a meeting and had voted to appeal to one of the Powers, either England or Germany, to place the island and their interests under its protection. The meeting had appointed a committee to formulate and forward this appeal.

Gov. Duenas at once arrested several of the men who were said to be leaders in this movement and imprisoned them on a gunboat. A few days later, however, he thought it discree to release them, as the feeling against him and the Spanish régime was very high and he feared fresh troubles, which, as he was very weak in a military sense, he might be unable to over

This is the reason that troops have again bee sent to a Spanish colony. It is well known that Germany would be very happy to take Fernando Po under her wing. The German colon ists at the Cameroons, on the mainland, are unanimously of the opinion that it would be to their advantage to annex the beautiful island to their colony.

THE EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

No Truth in the Rumor That the Secretary o the Treasury Would Suspend It.

WASHINGTON, May 24 -- Owing to a rumor circulated in Wall Street yesterday that the Secretary of the Treasury would suspend the exchange of old bonds for the new 2 per cent bonds, the Treasury has received in the last two days \$5.504,900 worth of bonds for exchange. There is no truth in the rumor. When the Secetary of the Treasury decides to give notice that such a suspension will be made he will desire that the greatest publicity be given to the matter, and banks, bond houses and individuals will have plenty of time to exchange their bonds before exchange is stopped. The Secretary has the power under the law to suspend at the has no intention of giving any such no-be to this effect. When he does it will be for a purpose of hurrying up the process of ex-ance, just as this rumor has hurried in over the millions of the bonds the last two days, sen heretofore the average for some time past been iess than a million a day. The amount posited to-day for exchange was \$3,194,800 d yesterday \$2,400,100. and yesterday \$2,400,100,

THE MILE QUESTION.

The Oleomargarine Interest Speaks. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The letter published in this morning's Sun from the Chenango County Committee on Correspond ence of the Five States Milk Producers' Association leads us to request the courtesy of your columns for our views of the subject from the

oleomargarine standpoint. The recent statement of materials used in the production of oleomargarine in the United States for the year 1899, furnished by the In ternal Revenue Department to the House of Representatives, shows the following ingredi-

Milk......14,250,576 pounds Cream 3,527,410 pounds Butter 1,568,319 pounds As the New York laws prohibit the manufacture of oleomargarine, the New York farmers

did not furnish any of the above material. When oleomargarine was manufactured in New York some fifteen years ago milk ruled at higher prices. The Oleomargarine law benefits solely the commission merchants and injures the producers of milk.

New York State does not produce sufficient butter of fine quality for the New York city market, which probably uses ninety-five tubs of Western-made butter to five tubs of New York make.

of Western-made butter to live thos of New York make.

The following extract from the July, 1895, re-port of the Hon. George W. Roosevelt, United States Consul to Brussels, Belgium, deserves the consideration of all milk producers: the consideration of all milk producers:

Some time since France sent a delegation to Holland for the purpose of studying the methods employed there for the suppression of frauds in butter making; and also to ascertain if the manufacture of margarine foleomargarine, butterine has been favorable to agricultural interests. The report contains the attestation of seven Mayors of communes in southern Holland, showing that since the introduction of the margarine industry in that country, not only has the price of milk increased, but also the number of castile, which plainly shows that the industry in question has become a source of profit to the farmers.

JERSEY CITY, May 23. AMMON & PRESON

JERSEY CITY, May 23. AMMON & PERSON. A Court-Martial for Neely?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The author ity of the United States over Cuba is, at present. a military protectorate; and although certain temporarily appointed officers, including Neely, are charged with civil functions, they are none the less amenable to discipline, or punishment if guilty, by the military power by which they were appointed. Cuba is a foreign State, temporarily under protection by military au-thority, until the establishment of a Cuban civil government free from foreign protection. If this be true why cannot an appointed of the military power be tried by a court-martial just as welfass civillan who is a sutter, or any

the military power be tried by a court-martial just as welfass civilian who is a sutler, or any other camp follower?

The authority which appoints should have the authority to discipline for any offence which could not have been committed except through the possession of the power conferred by the appointing power.

If this view be sound in principle, Neely, or any other occupying his position can be tried by a court-martial whenever and wherever he can be brought before such a court and no question of extradition need involve the case in difficulties. Swift punishment for peculations by appointers under our protectorate should come from military courts. The United States Supreme Court has held that a mere citizen who has disobeyed an order of the President calling forth the militia may be tried by a court-martial, and that such a court need not be organized under the "Articles of War."

May 23.

J. C. C.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer "Bixby's dog is a great imitator. He can stand fon a hind legs and drink from a bottle." "I suppose he has often seen his master do that."

From the Albany Evening Journal.

As for Mr. Hazel, his political success proves that he will make a fair and honest Judge.

PATE OF THE BROADWAY TREES It Will Take Cash to Save Them-Appoint ments by Rapid Transit Engineer

The Rapid Transit Commissioners gave another hearing yesterday to the members of the West End Riverside Park and Morningsida Park associations, who are anxious to have the trees in the middle of the Broadway parkway saved from injury by the tunnel diggers. They are apparently not sati-fled with the provision in the Rapid Transit contract, by which John B. McDonald must set out a new tree in the place of every old tree removed or destroved. They want the old trees preserved. One plan they suggested was two-side nels instead of one central tunnel. They were not prepared to provide the extra money this would cost. They were told that the contract had been signed and ould not be altered. Yesterday they suggested that the old trees be transplanted and be p back after the tunnel was dug. The cost this would be considerable. President Orr to them that the contractor could not be call them that the contractor could not be called upon to do anything not provided for in his contract and that the Rapid Transit Commissioners could not spend any more money on the tunnel work than was already authorized. He added, however, that the Commissioners would like to save the trees, if any possible way could be surgested.

The following appointments to the staff of Chief Engineer Parsons were made vesterday.

P. P. Pullis, photographer, \$75 a month David Dowling and John Glendenning, inspectors, \$1 a.d. Dowling and John Glendenning inspectors, 34 at day C. V. V. Powers and C. B. Pollock, assistant engineers, 31,800 a year. F. C. Noble and A. J. Malasan draughtmen, 31,800; Charles Rodenburg, draughtsman, 31,500; J. T. Kane, draughtsman, 31,500; J. T. Kane, draughtsman, 31,500; J. A. Walsh, W. J. Dunsing, Joseph F. Banks and Henry Sunkle redmen, \$860, and William P. Jay, axeman 3720.

The photographer is exempt from civil service examination. He is to take photographs of the different sections of the excavation as the work proceeds and the pictures will be kept as part of the records.

MUTUAL LIFE APPRALS TO CONGRESS.

Asks It to Take Steps to Obtain a Revocation of the Order Barring It From Prussia

WASHINGTON, May 24 - President R A McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance pany of New York and Gen. Tracy, counsel for the company, appeared before the House Com mittee on Interstate and Foreign Commer this morning to urge that Congress take some steps toward securing the revocation of the order of Aug. 14, 1895, by which the company was disbarred from doing business in the Kingdom of Prussia. Gen. Tracy repre sented that in 1888 the company began business in Berlin under concession or license by the Government, purchased property, invested in Prussian bonds and opened branches throughout the Empire. After subjecting the company to a long series of impositions and exactions, apparently intended to drive it out of the country, the Government arbitrarily re-voked its license, barring it from doing bus-ness in the Empire. Gen: Tracy therefore sub-mitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to take all steps which may be necessary and proper to obtain from the Government of the Kingdom of Prussia a revocation of the order of Aug. 14, 1895, by which the privilege of transcring business in that kingdom was withdrawn from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The resolution was referred to a sub-committee for investigation and report.

CAPT. M'GOWAN AT FAULT. Court of Inquiry Says He Did Not Exercise

Preper Discretion in Shooting a Filipino. WASHINGTON, May 24 .- The Court of Inquiry, consisting of Rear Admirals Rodgers, Cotton and Terry, appointed to investigate the killing of a Filipino native at Cebu by Capt. John McGowan, then commanding the monitor Monadnock, submitted this report to the Sec-

retary of the Navy to-day: "The Court finds that Capt. McGowan did not exercise proper discretion in shooting and that he was at fault in not reporting the death of the Filipino to the Commandant-in-Chief of the Asiatic station. The Court finds also that Capt McGowan made provision for the support of the widow and children of the deceased Filipino."

Filipino.

A court martial is recommended and will probably be ordered. The Court of Inquiry met at the Washington Navy Yard, and Capt. McGowan, who was ordered home on sick leave, was in attendance. He said that after he had given strict orders to allow no native bosts to approach the Monadnock, because the natives were smuggling liquor to the enlisted men, the Filipino killed insisted on approaching the ship, and Capt. McGowan fired a shot from his revolver into the water with the intention of frightening the native, but the bullet glanced, striking the Filipino and mortally wounding him.

HANNA NOT TO RESIGN.

He Will Conduct the Campaign if His Health Continues to Improve.

WASHINGTON, May 24. Senator Hanna said to-day that he had not authorized the statement that he would resign the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee, and that the publication was made entirely without any authority. It is well known here that Senator Hanna has no desire or intention to resign the management of the campaign if his health will permit him to assume the work. He has a sentimental desire to take charge of the cam-paign for McKinley's reflection, and he will do so it his health continues to improve. The President is especially anxious that Mr. Hanna

President is especially anxious that Mr. Hanna should continue as chairman and has many times said that if his influence can retain Mr. Hanna's services, it will be used against everything except the doctor's orders.

The report that he will resign is accompanied by the statement that he has heart disease. The fact is that Senator Hanna's trouble is a chalky deposit in the knee joint, which is painful at times and in a measure affects his general health. Except for this ailment he is in good health and spirits.

ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

not Pass the House This Session President, Speaker Henderson called at the White House and a conference upon pending legislation was held. The President, it is said, was desirous that Secretary Root's bill to reor ganize the army, which has passed the Senate, should be disposed of before Congress adjourned, but the Speaker expressed the opinion that the measure would not be ready for report to the House in time for final action at this session. The Committee on Military Affairs, which has it under consideration, has a ostponed further hearings on it until next Monday, only about a week before the date fixed for adjournment of Congress, an accepted indication that no report will be made at present. Speaker Henderson expressed the opinion that no action will be taken on the Army Reorganization bill before the next session of Congress. ganize the army, which has passed the Senate,

American Claims Against Foreign States to Be Brought to a Settlement.

WASHINGTON, May 24.-Mr Morgan (Dem. Ala.) read in the Senate to-day an official letter to himself from the Secretary of State with the remark that it was highly creditable to the Administration and was important to claimants against foreign governments. The letter refers to claims of American citizens against Nicaragua and other States, and says:
"As soon as it is possible to do so, it is the purpose of the Department to bring to a settlement in some form of every meritorious claim of American citizens against a foreign governof American citizens against a foreign gover ment, even though it be one of long standing

Proposed Anti-Trust Legislation

WASHINGTON, May 24 -Representative Ray of New York, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, to-day introduced a resolution to take up the joint resolution proposing an antitrust amendment to the Constitution immediately on the adoption of the resolution, debate to close on Friday, June 1, at 5 o'clock, when the vote shall be taken.

Also, that the House bill amending the Sherman Anti-trust law shall be taken up immediately after the above resolution, with thirty minutes general debate on either side, their considered under the five-minute rule and the vote taken on Saturday, June 2, at 5 P. M. vote taken on Saturday, June 2, at 5 P. M.

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

BAR HARBOR, Me , May 12. Norman Rallings of Deer Isle is 100 years old. He exhibits indications of returning vigor that are considered marvellous. Hisjevesight for years was so feeble that veilous. Hisevesight for years was so feeble that he had to use the strongest of glasses, and now he does not use spectacles even to read. He goes about without the use of any cane, his lameness and stiffness entirely gone. The nost remarkable evidence of returning youth is in his hair. Years ago Mr. Rallings's hair began to fall out and gradually fell out altogether, he becoming entirely baid. In the last few months his hair has started to grow and he says he is certainly growing young again and feels as young new as at 75 years.